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CURRENT SERIAL RECORDS

CROPS AND MARKETS

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CANADA PRODUCES LESS PEAS

The 1962 Canadian dry pea crop, estimated September 1 at 566,000 bags, is down 9 percent from last year. It is 18 percent below the average of the last 5 years. Heavy rainfall during the planting season in Manitoba, where two-thirds of Canada's dry peas are produced, curtailed plantings. Then, unfavorable weather during the growing season damaged quality. Yields were high and quality better in some of the smaller producing provinces.

Canada imports 50,000 to 100,000 bags of peas annually, principally from the United States and exports about twice that quantity to the United Kingdom and British Caribbean.

Canadian pea exports have declined consistently each year since 1957.

PEAS: Canadian exports to the United Kingdom, and total, exports,
1957-61 and first half of 1962

Year	United Kingdom	Total
	Bags	Bags
1957.....	155,000	276,000
1958.....	179,000	250,000
1959.....	87,000	207,000
1960.....	80,000	132,000
1961.....	55,000	122,000
1962 <u>1/</u>	52,000	84,000

1/ First 6 months of 1962.

Exports to Britain have declined consistently since 1958, but the drop has been offset partially by increases to West Germany, Norway, and Sweden. U.S. peas are preferred by British canners and the larger Canadian peas by packagers on the Continent.

GREEK PEA PRODUCTION DOWN

Greece, a small producer and importer of dry peas, harvested only 550 metric tons (11,700 bags) this year compared with 574 tons last year, and 682 tons in 1960.

Greece imports from 100 to 200 tons of dry peas a year, principally split peas from the Netherlands.

GREECE WILL IMPORT BEANS

Whereas Greece attained export status in beans for the first time last year it produced a short crop in 1962 and expects to import 3,000 tons of beans this winter. The Greeks prefer large white beans of the Great Northern type.

The 1962 crop is estimated at 55,000 metric tons (1.2 million bags) which is 9,000 tons less than in 1961 and 10,000 tons less than in 1960. Smaller acreage caused by low farm prices for the previous crop and hot, dry weather during the growing season reduced the quantity and impaired the quality this year.

From last year's record crop and sizable carryin stocks, Greece exported 4,118 metric tons through June 30 of 1962. The larger purchasers were Belgium, France, Cyprus and Israel. Only small quantities of Blackeye beans are expected to move out of Greece this year.

Wholesale prices for white beans similar to Michigan pea beans were \$9.80 cwt. in September this year compared with \$5.00 last March and \$6.00 in September 1961.

PORTUGUESE BEAN PRODUCTION SMALLER

The 1962 bean harvest in Portugal is unofficially estimated at 55,000 metric tons (1,200,000 bags), down 20 percent from the record 69,000 tons produced last year. The normal crop is about 48,000 tons.

Portugal exports from 2,000 to 5,000 tons of beans per year in small quantities to numerous destinations. In 1961, the United States and the British Caribbean were the largest buyers with 1,000 tons each. Exports probably will be small in 1962-63.

CANADA'S BEAN OUTPUT UP

The 1962 bean crop in Canada is estimated September 1 at 897,000 bags. This is the largest crop since 1959 and 13 percent larger than 1961. Canadians estimate export availability this year at 200,000 bags, nearly double the normal exports. Britain buys the bulk of Canadian bean exports.

The Ontario White Bean Marketing Board is authorized to finance overseas shipments of beans not sold at the minimum price. They purchased some of the 1961 crop beans to maintain the minimum price set by them last year at \$6.05 per bag.

The Board has set a floor price this year of \$6.00 per cwt for top quality white beans if marketed before January 1, 1963, and \$6.15 for any 1962 crop beans marketed in 1963. The Board finances its operations by deductions from producer returns.

SYRIA REDUCES SUPPORT PRICES FOR WHEAT

Syria's 7 guaranteed producer prices for 1962-63 crop wheat are from 17 to 29 percent below the corresponding 1961-62 levels. Four of these prices are £S 60 per metric ton (43 U.S. cents per bushel) lower, 2 are £S 70 per ton (50 cents per bushel) lower, and one is £S 90 per ton (64 cents per bushel) lower than the respective 1961-62 prices. These prices are subject to variations corresponding to variations in quality from fixed standards.

These reductions are due at least in part to a 160 percent increase in Syria's total wheat production from 16.4 million bushels in 1961-62 to about 43 million in 1962-63. The 1960-61 and 1959-60 Syrian wheat crops also were very low, namely, 12 million and 14.7 million bushels respectively. The 1958-59 crop totaled 20.6 million bushels.

WHEAT: Syria, guaranteed producer prices, 1961-62 and 1962-63

Class and grade of wheat	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63
	£S per metric ton		Dollars per bushel ^{1/}	
Italian, grade 1.....	350	290	2.49	2.07
Italian, grade 2.....	340	280	2.42	1.99
Himmari, grade 1.....	340	280	2.42	1.99
Himmari, grade 2.....	330	270	2.35	1.92
Frinsawi, grade 1.....	340	270	2.42	1.92
Frinsawi, grade 2.....	330	260	2.35	1.85
Lightly bunted.....	310	220	2.21	1.57
Average.....	334.3	267.1	2.38	1.90

^{1/} Converted at the "controlled" exchange rate of 3.82 Syrian pounds=\$1.00.

Syrian farmers are required to sell to the government Cereals Office at the government fixed support prices one-half of the wheat they have available for sale. They have the option of selling the balance to the Cereals Office at these prices or to private buyers at the same or other prices.

However, during poor domestic grain crop years, such as 1961-62, the government controls all grain imports and exports, and thereby also indirectly controls the domestic regular market prices of these products.

GREECE LEAVES WHEAT SUPPORT
PRICES UNCHANGED

Greece's basic guaranteed producer price for 1962 crop wheat is \$2.70 drachmas per kg. (\$2.45 per bushel). This is the price for B₁ grade soft wheat, which is the pricing norm. The 1962 crop minimum producer price for grade A₁ durum wheat is 3.50 drachmas per kg. (\$3.18 per bushel). Greek farmers may sell unlimited quantities of both of these types of wheat to the government collection pool at these prices, but there are higher guaranteed prices for specified proportions of the output of the smaller producers.

A Greek farmer who has up to 30 stremmas (7.4 acres) in wheat is entitled to receive from the collection pool a "privileged" price of 3.60 drachmas per kg. (\$3.27 per bushel) for a production of 50 kg. per stremma (7.4 bushels per acre) on his total wheat area minus 10 stremmas. For the balance of his wheat crop the pool will pay him only the basic price of 2.70 drachmas per kg.

For example, if a Greek farmer has 25 stremmas in wheat, the collection pool will pay him 3.60 drachmas per kg. for a production of 50 kg. per stremma on 15 stremmas (27.6 bushels). For the remainder of his wheat production (above 50 kg. per stremma on these 15 and total production on the other 10 stremmas), the pool price is only 2.70 drachmas per kg.

However, every farmer in the areas of Thrace, Macedonia, Thessaly, Phthiotis and Boeotia who has from 8 to 10 stremmas (not quite 2 acres to 2.5 acres) in wheat, can sell a maximum of 350 kg. (12.9 bushels) to the collection pool at 3.60 drachmas per kg. (regardless of rate of production and subject to no other area limitations). He can sell his production in excess of 350 kg., if any, to the pool at the basic price of 2.70 drachmas per kg.

A Greek farmer (outside of these 5 areas) who has 31-40 stremmas (7.7 to 9.9 acres) in wheat is entitled to a "privileged" pool price of 3.225 drachmas per kg. (\$2.93 per bushel) for a production of 40 kg. per stremma (5.9 bushels per acre) on his total wheat area minus 10 stremmas. For example, a Greek farmer who has 35 stremmas in wheat can sell to the collection pool at this price a production of 40 kg. per stremma on 25 stremmas (36.7 bushels). For the balance of his wheat production he can expect to receive from the pool only the basic 2.70 drachmas per kg.

These "privileged" prices are for B₁ grade soft wheat. Corresponding prices fixed for A₁ grade durum are .80 drachmas per kg. (73 cents per bushel) higher. All of Greece's guaranteed producer wheat prices are subject to fixed premiums and discounts in accordance with variations of pool purchased wheat from prescribed standards. They are the same for 1962-63 as for 1961-62. (This country does not support the producer prices of other grains).

Item	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	Jan.- June 1962
	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>
Pork.....	1,616	1,724	2,005	2,725	2,875	1,816
Beef and veal.....	1,734	1,110	1,103	1,320	1,602	689
Lamb and mutton.....	9	33	25	17	15	11
Variety meats.....	60	5	63	132	240	57
Other meats.....	86	112	73	106	103	66
Total.....	3,505	2,984	3,269	4,300	4,835	2,639
U.S. Dept. of Commerce.						

URUGUAY'S WAREHOUSE WORKERS THREATEN TO BOYCOTT UNSKIRTED WOOLS

Wool warehouse workers have threatened to boycott all unskirted wool for export from the new clip that will begin coming to warehouses in early November. The wool workers union proposes the boycott to force the National Legislature to pass a measure, now pending, that would require that at least 70 percent of export greasy wool be skirted.

Backers of the measure contend that it would increase employment and improve the quality of wool exports, thus improving wool's exchange earning ability.

Opponents of the measure point out the losses that will result since Uruguay, having no monopoly on wool supplies, cannot force world buyers to accept skirted wools beyond those amounts normally in demand.

The measure favored by the labor organization is part of a bill entitled "Industrialization of National Primary Resources," and was inserted into the bill at labor's insistence. Passage of the bill would alter greatly the character of Uruguay's wool exports. In 1961, 65 percent of the nation's wool product exports consisted of unskirted greasy wool. Less than 20 percent of the 1961 wool exports were skirted fleeces, the United States being the only important customer for this item. Soviet Bloc and Western European buyers purchase unskirted greasy wool.

U.S. EXPORTS OF LARD, MEAT, BEEF CASINGS, CATTLE HIDES UP IN AUGUST

U.S. lard exports continued above last year during August and for the year thus far, although exports remained below the comparable period for both 1959 and 1960. Larger U.K. purchases accounted for the rise.

Exports of inedible tallow and greases remained below last year's level, as reduced buying by Japan and Russia offset larger amounts taken by Italy, Egypt, Pakistan, and Poland.

Red meat shipments were mostly higher in August than a year ago, although for the first 8 months only exports of lamb and mutton and other canned meats were above the comparable period in 1961.

Exports of hog casings, while below last year for the month of August, remained 25 percent above the previous year for the first 8 months. Exports of beef casings on the other hand were sharply above August 1961, while the total for the year remained 14 percent below 1961.

Mohair exports in August continued to reflect reduced European demand with exports running 17 percent under the same month last year, and 13 percent below the total exported in the first 8 months of 1961.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS: U.S. exports of selected items August 1961 and 1962, and January-August 1961 and 1962, with percentage change

(Product weight basis)

Item	August			January-August		
	1961	1962	Percent change	1961	1962	Percent change
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	Percent	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	Percent
Lard.....	22,110	34,512	+56	284,413	302,316	+6
Inedible tallow and greases 1/.....	150,653	137,486	-9	1,214,527	1,132,089	-7
Edible tallow & greases 2/.....	837	748	-11	7,982	8,945	+12
Meat:						
Beef and veal.....	2,370	2,426	+2	20,025	17,418	-13
Pork.....	5,143	5,410	+5	44,901	41,515	-13
Lamb and mutton.....	115	36	-69	1,203	1,695	+41
Sausage:						
Except canned.....	111	155	+40	1,720	1,040	-40
Canned.....	49	85	+76	735	562	-24
Baby food, canned.....	58	99	+71	808	647	-20
Other canned meats.....	95	91	-4	732	818	+12
Total red meat.....	7,941	8,302	+5	70,124	63,695	-9
Variety meat.....	10,967	9,662	-12	80,648	78,120	-3
Sausage casings:						
Hog.....	936	868	-7	7,057	8,808	+25
Other natural.....	658	836	+27	3,764	3,226	-14
Mohair.....	1,075	888	-17	9,787	8,562	-13
Hides & skins(1,000 pcs.):						
Cattle.....	629	773	+23	5,140	4,753	-8
Calf.....	117	102	-13	1,506	1,131	-25
Kip.....	52	32	-38	364	227	-38
Sheep and lamb.....	169	178	+5	1,611	1,477	-8

1/ Includes inedible tallow, oleic acid or red oil, stearic acid, and other inedible animal greases, fats, and oils. 2/ Includes edible tallow, oleo oil and stearin, oleo stock and shortenings, animal fat, excluding lard.

U.S. Department of Commerce.

Cattle hides, sheepskins and lambskin exports were somewhat above 1961 for the month of August, but for the year as a whole thus far, exports of all types of hides and skins remain below last year.

AUSTRALIAN MEAT SHIPMENTS TO THE UNITED STATES

Four ships left Australia the third and fourth weeks of September with 18,659,200 pounds of beef, 226,240 pounds of mutton, 17,920 pounds of lamb, and 4,480 pounds of variety meats for the United States.

Ship	Sailing date	Destina- tion 1/	Arrival date	Cargo	Quantity Pounds
Ventura.....	Sept. 20	Los Angeles	Oct. 9	Beef	571,200
	: do	San Francisco	do. 13	do	329,280
	: do.	do.	do.	Mutton	26,880
	: do.	Seattle	do. 20	Beef	490,560
	: do.	Portland	do. 25	do.	170,240
	: do.	do.	do.	Mutton	15,680
Cap Domingo.....	: do. 21	Los Angeles	do. 8	Beef	1,942,080
	: do.	do.	do.	Mutton	35,840
	: do.	do.	do.	Lamb	11,200
	: do.	San Francisco	do. 11	Beef	620,480
	: do.	do.	do.	Lamb	6,720
	: do.	Seattle	do. 16	Beef	324,800
	: do.	do.	do.	Mutton	33,600
Mariposa.....	: do.	San Francisco	do. 8	Beef	389,760
	: do.	do.	do.	Mutton	22,400
	: do.	Los Angeles	do. 12	Beef	331,520
	: do.	do.	do.	Mutton	67,200
Townsville Star.....	: do. 25	Everglades	do. 18	Beef	320,320
	: do.	Charleston	do. 20	do.	497,280
	: do.	Norfolk	do. 22	do.	224,000
	: do.	Philadelphia	do. 24	do.	3,324,160
	: do.	New York	do. 28	do.	8,379,840
	: do.	do.	do.	Mutton	24,640
	: do.	Boston	Nov. 7	Beef	743,680
	: do.	do.	do.	Var. meats	4,480

1/ Cities listed indicate location of purchaser and usually the port of arrival and general market area, but meat may be diverted to other areas for sale.

WEST GERMANY EXTENDS IMPORT TENDERS FOR U.S. VARIETY MEATS

West German import tenders for U.S. and Canadian pork livers, pork kidneys, beef livers, and fatback have been extended from October 25 to November 30, 1962.

On December 3, 1962, variable import fees for pork variety meats, lard, and fatback are scheduled to become effective in the Common Market.

West Germany is one of the leading importers of U.S. packinghouse products. Imports from the United States during the past fiscal year totaled \$26.4 million, consisting of: hides and skins \$8.7 million, variety meats \$6.4 million, tallow and greases \$6.2, lard \$2.3 million, sausage casings \$2.1, and other products \$0.7 million.

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK APPROVES LOAN FOR ECUADORAN CATTLE IMPORTS

The Export-Import Bank of Washington has approved an Alliance for Progress loan of \$500,000 to Ecuador for the purchase of United States cattle.

In a program of the Ecuadoran Ministry of Development, dairy and beef cattle will be acquired to help build up the country's herds. Dairy and beef cattle imported will go to the Sierra region and beef cattle will be supplied for the Oriente region in the eastern tropical area. Dairy cattle include Holstein-Friesian, Jersey, and Brown Swiss stock; beef cattle include Brahman, Brangus, Hereford, and Santa Gertrudis breeds.

Most of the herds of Ecuador are now native stock with generally low yields of milk and meat. Stock to be purchased for up-breeding through the loan will number about 200 dairy cattle and 400 beef cattle.

CANADIAN HOG SLAUGHTER FORECASTS

Canadian hog slaughter in October-December 1962 is expected to be about 10 percent greater than a year earlier. However, January-March 1963 slaughter probably will be about 10 percent less than in the same months of 1962. Slaughter in April-September 1963 is likely to be about 5 percent larger than a year earlier.

There were 5.3 million hogs on farms in Canada on September 1, 1962, 5 percent less than a year earlier. The 1962 spring pig crop was 7 percent greater than a year earlier, and fall farrowings are expected to be up sharply. September 1 intention reports showed a 28 percent increase for Eastern Canada and a 15 percent increase for the country as a whole. However, there is expected to be a decline of 3 percent in Western Canada.

The increased pork production in Canada is not expected to exceed prospective demand at fairly high prices. Therefore, supplies for export are not likely to increase much and U.S. imports probably will continue relatively small.

SWITZERLAND'S TRADE IN CHEESE

Swiss exports of cheese in the first 5 months of 1962 were 25 million pounds, down 8 percent from the same period of 1961. Major outlets were France 5 million pounds, the United States 4 million, Belgium, West Germany, and the Netherlands 2 million each, and the United Kingdom and Canada, about 1 million pounds each.

Imports for January-March 1962 were up 14 percent to 8 million pounds, of which half came from Italy, the balance from Denmark, France, and the Netherlands.

NINE COUNTRIES RECEIVE ADDITIONAL U.S. SUGAR QUOTA

Seven Western Hemisphere countries submitted offers for a total of about 220,000 short tons raw value of sugar according to a recent announcement by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

However, only five were granted additional quotas under the provisions of the deficit reallocation. This follows a determination of quota deficits of 78,366 short tons, raw value, available for reallocation to Western Hemisphere countries previously announced in Foreign Crops and Markets, October 18, 1962. Four other countries shared in the assignment of an additional global quota totaling close to 20,000 tons.

In making these reallocations consideration was given to offers to purchase U.S. agricultural commodities as well as ability to make prompt delivery. Both Colombia, which offered 10,500 short tons, raw value, and Peru, which offered 42,000 short tons, agreed to use 100 percent of the net proceeds from the sale of these quantities of sugar for the purchase of U.S. agricultural commodities. The total quantities offered by these two countries have been allocated for importation on or before November 15.

No other country offered to use any part of the net proceeds from the sale of either reallocated deficits or global quota sugar for the purchase of U.S. agricultural commodities. Accordingly, the remaining 25,866 tons of deficits were allocated pro rata for importation during October as follows: Dominican Republic 14,257 tons, British West Indies 10,309 tons, and Haiti 1,300 tons. These allocations represent approximately 21 percent of the quantities offered by each of the three countries for importation on or before October 31.

The global quota was assigned as follows: Mauritius 14,200 short tons, raw value; Turkey 1,013 tons; Taiwan 2,315 tons; Brazil 1,371 tons. These assignments were made on the basis of applications received prior to October 5, the date the increase in the global quota became effective.

U.S. GRINDINGS OF COCOA BEANS INCREASE

United States grindings of cocoa beans during the first 9 months of 1962 amounted to 408.7 million pounds, an increase of 5.1 percent over the same period in 1961. Total grindings during 1961 were 540.4 million pounds, compared with 482.6 million the previous year. The United States is the world's largest processor of cocoa.

MEXICAN WINTER VEGETABLES DAMAGED BY HURRICANE

Preliminary reports indicate that about 60 percent of a relatively small acreage planted to vegetables was destroyed by a hurricane which struck Mexico's Sinaloa coast from the Culiacan Valley to La Mochis. This will cause a slight delay in early shipments of vegetables. The area will be replanted. There was little damage in Sonora where the plantings are earliest. Rains were so heavy that the irrigation reservoir is overflowing.

CANADA INVOKES ARTIFICIAL DUTY VALUATION OF U.S. POTATOES

The Canadian Government declared the f.o.b. value of potatoes, not including seed potatoes, imported into Western Canada (defined as Port Arthur and all points west thereof) to be C\$2.67 per 100 pounds.

The effective date is October 16, 1962, but will not apply to potatoes purchased and in transit prior to October 15, 1962. Potatoes sold at prices below this f.o.b. value will be taxed the amount of the difference. The standard duty of C37.5 cents per 100 pounds continues in effect.

Last year a valuation of C\$2.78 per 100 pounds was invoked on August 5 for all potatoes entering western Canada.

EUROPEAN FALL POTATO CROP ESTIMATE

Preliminary estimate of the fall potato crop in Western Europe is 1,146 million cwt. compared to last year's below average crop of 1,190 million cwt. The quality of this year's crop is reported to be generally good.

Total production is estimated to be down slightly from last year in Belgium, France, Holland, Norway, Sweden, and the United Kingdom. The crop in Denmark is estimated to be 35 percent less than last year. The West German crop is estimated to be up about 5 percent, or 22 million cwt. larger than last year. The potato crop in Ireland and Italy is expected to be about the same as a year ago.

Belguim and the Netherlands will have some potatoes available for export. France and the United Kingdom will probably have the greatest shortages developing as the season progresses, however, neither country will presently allow imports of fresh potatoes from North America.

WORLD RAISIN PRODUCTION AGAIN LARGE

The 1962 world raisin pack is estimated at 539,700 short tons. Though this is nearly 20,000 tons less than the 1961 pack of 558,800 tons, it is over 34,000 tons larger than the 1955-59 average. This is the third harvest of the last four in which production exceeded the average, an indication of the expanding acreage or improving yields in the major producing countries.

Substantially larger crops than last year were harvested in Australia, Greece, and Turkey. However, sharply reduced 1962 output in United States and Iran more than offset those increases.

September 1, 1962 stocks in the four northern hemisphere countries were somewhat higher than a year earlier, being estimated at 41,900 versus 32,600 tons respectively.

RAISINS: Estimated commercial production in specified countries, average 1955-59 annual 1959-62

Country	: Average : : 1955-59 : : Short : : tons :	1959 : : Short : : tons :	1960 : : Short : : tons :	1961 : : Short : : tons :	: Preliminary : : 1962 : : Short : : tons :
Australia:	:	:	:	:	:
Lexias	8,000	8,700	10,500	7,600	8,500
Sultanas.....	66,900	74,900	56,100	68,300	88,400
Cyprus.....	7,000	7,100	10,600	11,800	1/
Greece.....	53,400	69,000	29,800	64,500	90,000
Iran.....	64,000	67,000	44,000	68,000	55,000
South Africa, Rep. of.:	6,500	6,300	7,000	6,700	6,800
Spain.....	14,700	14,200	14,900	9,900	11,000
Turkey.....	83,800	105,000	74,000	94,000	103,000
Foreign total....	304,300	352,200	246,900	330,800	369,700
United States.....	201,200	223,000	194,000	228,000	2/170,000
Grand total.....	505,500	575,200	440,900	558,800	539,700
1/ 1962 figure not available; 1955-59 average used. 2/ Unofficial estimate.					

Exports of raisins in the 1962-63 season from Greece, Iran, Turkey, United States, Cyprus and Spain and in calendar 1962 from Australia and South Africa may total about 315,000 tons--approximately the same as in the 1959-60 and 1961-62 seasons.

RAISINS: Exports from 5 leading producing countries
average 1955-59, annual 1959-62

Country	: Average : 1955-59	: 1958-59	: 1959-60	: 1961-62	: Preliminary : 1961-62
	: Short : tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Australia.....	59,700	75,400	65,000	48,400	56,900
Greece.....	51,900	43,700	56,100	26,800	51,300
Iran.....	40,800	36,900	45,000	33,000	<u>1/</u> 42,000
Turkey.....	59,800	55,600	88,900	65,000	80,000
Foreign total.....	212,200	211,600	255,000	173,200	230,200
United States.....	45,100	23,200	44,500	61,200	<u>1/</u> 64,000
Cyprus, So.Africa, Spain:	16,400	12,200	16,100	19,800	<u>1/</u> 18,000
Total.....	273,700	247,000	315,600	254,200	312,200
<u>1/</u> Estimate.					

Turkey, Australia and Greece are each expected to export exceptionally heavy tonnages this season due to their large export availabilities and reduced prices while United States exports will be down sharply and Iranian exports somewhat lower.

Except for California raisins, prices so far this season are sharply lower than those of the last two years. In late September, Turkish No. 9 were quoted at 12.6 cents per pound, landed duty paid, London, as against 13.8 cents a year earlier and 15.4 cents in late September 1960. The respective prices for Australian 5 crown were 13.0 cents, 15.4 cents, and 17.0 cents. Greek No. 4 Naturals were being quoted this year at 10.6 cents c.i.f. London versus 12.2 cents in late September 1961 and 14.8 cents in September 1960. Iranian Maraghas likewise have been lower this season than the past two, London c.i.f. quotations being 9.3 cents, 10.5 cents, and 11.8 cents respectively.

WEST GERMANY PROVIDES EAST BLOC COUNTRIES
FAVORED POSITION IN IMPORT TENDERS

The West German Government has published import tenders for canned green beans and peas. For green beans the value limits are published as follows: East Bloc countries \$500,000, EEC (Common Market) countries, plus Greece, not disclosed; all other countries, including the United States, \$500,000.

For peas, separate quotas are established as for beans, but the value limits have not been announced. The first day of customs clearance is set for November 15 and licenses will be valid through March 31, 1963.

JAPAN FORECASTS
RECORD RICE CROP

Japan's 1962 rice crop is estimated at a record 16,255,000 metric tons of rough rice in the second official forecast.

The estimate, based on a survey of September 15, represents an increase of approximately 180 tons over the previous record output of 1960, and 730,000 tons more than in the preceding year.

The bumper crop is attributed to generally favorable weather in the growing and maturing seasons; limited typhoon damage; technological improvements; and relatively small losses from insects and diseases.

Rice output could be another 150,000 tons over this forecast, if there is no serious typhoon or other unforeseen damage before the harvest. Weather in the last half of September and early October continued good.

The government has announced its rice import plan for October 1962 to March 1963 (the second half of the Japanese fiscal year 1962). Anticipating a good harvest, it did not specify the quantity to be imported, but earmarked a budget of \$16 million for rice imports. This would permit a purchase of about 100,000 metric tons.

In the first half of the fiscal year (April-September 1962), 90,000 tons of short-grain rice were purchased. In view of the expected record 1962 crop, a large part of the imports may be used for industrial purposes.

SWEDEN TO IMPORT DRY PEAS

Sweden, a one-time net exporter of 3,000 to 5,000 tons of dry peas annually, expects to import 3,000 tons in the 1962-3 season. The 1962 crop is estimated at 12,500 metric tons compared with 13,000 tons last year and 16,400 tons in the 1955-59 average. Dry pea acreage and production has been declining in Sweden for the past 8 years. The 1962 crop reportedly is of inferior quality.

Authorities in Sweden have predicted that prices of domestic peas may reach \$8.60 cwt. this season. The Swedish import tax on peas is \$2.45 cwt. Notwithstanding this relatively high import tax, Sweden imported 3,487 tons of dry peas in 1961 and 1,506 tons during January-June, 1962. The United States supplied from one-half to two-thirds of the total in the two periods, respectively.

MEXICO REDUCES COTTON EXPORT TAX

Mexico recently reduced to 10 percent ad valorem, from 22 percent, the tax on cotton exports from the states of Chiapas and Michoacan.

Other areas where the export tax is set at 10 percent are the states of Sonora, Sinaloa, Chihuahua, Coahuila, Durango, Tamaulipas, Nuevo Leon, and Baja California Norte, and the Territory of Baja California Sur. The tax was continued at 22 percent in the remaining areas.

MEXICO TRANSSHIPS LESS COTTON

Transshipment of Mexican cotton through U.S. ports totaled 411,000 bales (500 pounds gross) during the first 11 months (August-June) of the 1961-62 season--down 32 percent from the 603,000 bales transshipped in the corresponding period of the previous season.

Shipments in June were 26,000 bales, compared with 22,000 bales in May, and 22,000 in June 1961.

Quantities shipped to major destinations from August 1961 through June 1962, with comparable 1960-61 figures in parentheses, were: France 57,000 bales (86,000); West Germany 51,000 (112,000); Japan 50,000 (110,000); Spain 50,000 (55,000); Italy 41,000 (59,000); United Kingdom 28,000 (31,000); Rumania 20,000 (0); and Switzerland 15,000 (24,000).

SENEGAL TO HARVEST ANOTHER BUMPER PEANUT CROP

Senegal's 1962-63 peanut crop is expected to approximate or possibly exceed last year's record. Preliminary forecasts of the commercial crop (for crushing and export) range from 965,000 to 990,000 short tons. Estimates of the 1961-62 commercial crop, ranging from 955,000 to 975,000 tons, have not been finalized as yet.

Area planted this year is slightly larger than the 2.5 million acres planted in 1961. Fertilizer application for this year's crop approximated 35,000 tons, or more than double the tonnage applied for the previous crop. Moreover, August rains were heavier than a year earlier and September rains favored good crop development.

U.S. EXPORTS OF SOYBEANS, CAKES, MEALS
INCREASE; EDIBLE OILS DECLINE

Exports of U.S. soybeans in August increased to 8.4 million bushels, about 4 percent above the previous month, while cumulative exports during the 11-month period October-August 1961-62 exceeded the corresponding period of last year by more than 15 percent. Major destinations for August shipments, and their respective percentages of total U.S. soybean exports, were: the Netherlands 24 percent; Canada 18 percent; West Germany 16 percent; Japan 14 percent; Italy 11 percent; and Denmark 10 percent.

August edible oil shipments (soybean and cottonseed) from the United States declined to 171.2 million pounds, down about one-fourth from the record established last month. Cumulative shipments of edible oils during October-August 1961-62 were almost 1.7 billion pounds, about three-fifths above the comparable period of last year. Foreign donations during the same 11-month period under Title II and III of Public Law 480 accounted for about 16 percent of the total.

U.S. soybean oil exports in August, at 150.5 million pounds, declined by 14 percent from the near-record shipments of the previous month. The major destinations were: Spain 64 percent; Israel and West Germany 5 percent each; Iran and Hong Kong 4 percent each; and Morocco and Poland about 3 percent each. Cumulative soybean oil shipments through August of the current marketing year were almost three-fourths above the corresponding 11-month period in 1960-61.

U.S. cottonseed oil exports in August at 20.7 million pounds dropped sharply from the record of 56.7 million pounds made in July, despite increased foreign donations. Shipments during October-August 1961-62 continued at a level more than 30 percent above the same period last year.

August cake and meal exports were 94,300 short tons, up almost one-fourth from the preceeding month. The rise in shipments, largely soybean meal, stemmed from increasingly heavy demand in Spain, Canada, Belgium-Luxembourg and Denmark. Shipments of cottonseed cake and meal also rose sharply to place aggregate cake and meal shipments for the cumulative 11-month period through August at a level almost two-thirds above the comparable period in 1960-61.

Major destinations for U.S. soybean meal exports during August, together with their percentages of the total indicated in parentheses, were: Canada (28); Yugoslavia and Spain (12) each; Belgium-Luxembourg (11); West Germany (8); the Netherlands and Denmark (7) each; and France (6).

SOYBEANS, EDIBLE OILS, AND OILSEED CAKE AND MEALS: U.S. exports, year beginning October 1,
1959 and 1960; month of August 1961 and 1962; October-August 1960-61 and 1961-62

Item	Unit	1959-60			1960-61			August			October-August		
		:	:	:	:	:	:	1961	1962	1961-62	1960-61	1961-62	1961-62
Soybeans.....	Million bushels	:	:	:	:	:	:	7.0	8.4	:	126.5	:	145.9
Oil equivalent.....	Million pounds	:	:	:	:	:	:	76.4	92.6	:	1,389.0	:	1,601.6
Meal equivalent.....	1,000 short tons	:	:	:	:	:	:	163.5	198.2	:	2,972.9	:	3,427.8
Edible oils:		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Soybean:	Million pounds	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Commercial 2/.....	do.	:	:	:	:	:	:	73.5	137.5	:	668.2	:	1,013.2
Foreign donations ^{3/} :	do.	:	:	:	:	:	:	---	13.0	:	20.7	:	183.5
Cottonseed:		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Commercial 2/.....	do.	:	:	:	:	:	:	14.6	15.7	:	342.0	:	384.5
Foreign donations ^{3/} :	do.	:	:	:	:	:	:	---	5.0	:	13.6	:	82.1
Total.....	do.	:	:	:	:	:	:	88.1	171.2	:	1,044.5	:	1,663.3
Cakes and meals:		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Soybean.....	1,000 short tons	:	:	:	:	:	:	42.2	87.1	:	558.7	:	1,020.8
Cottonseed.....	do.	:	:	:	:	:	:	1.8	6.2	:	43.9	:	9.2
Linseed.....	do.	:	:	:	:	:	:	1.2	1.0	:	28.7	:	12.7
Total 4/.....	do.	:	:	:	:	:	:	45.2	94.3	:	635.3	:	1,043.0

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Compiled from records of the Bureau of Census; includes Title I, P. L. 480.

3/ Includes Titles II and III, P. L. 480. 4/ Includes peanut cake and meal and small quantities of other cakes and meals.

Compiled from records of the Bureau of Census and U.S.D.A. estimates.

CORRECTION

In the article, "Pakistan's Oilseed Production, Cake and Meal Exports Down; Edible Oil Imports Up", Foreign Crops and Markets, June 18, 1962, oilseed cake exports for the years 1960 and 1961 should have been tabulated as follows:

OILSEED CAKE: Pakistan exports,
annual 1960 and 1961

Item	1960 <u>1/</u>	1961 <u>2/</u>
	<u>Short</u>	<u>Short</u>
	<u>tons</u>	<u>tons</u>
Cottonseed cake.....	13,685	14,089
Rapeseed and mustard seed cake.....	28,360	14,581
Castor cake.....	629	2,061
Linseed cake.....	1,243	1,792
Other oilseed cake.....	3,487	5,746
Total.....	47,404	38,269

1/ Published data of Central Statistical Office, Government of Pakistan.

2/ Unpublished records of the Central Statistical Office, Government of Pakistan.

Thus, contrary to the earlier article, Pakistan's total exports of oilseed cake in 1961 were smaller than in 1960. Moreover, the decline in exports was especially pronounced with respect to rapeseed and mustard cakes.

CEYLON'S EXPORTS OF DESICCATED
COCONUT DECLINE

Exports of desiccated coconut from Ceylon in January-March 1962 were somewhat below the total tonnage exported in the corresponding quarter of a year earlier.

Quantities exported to Western Europe again comprised over 75 percent of the total, although the proportion moving to that leading market area was slightly less than in 1961.

DESICCATED COCONUT: Ceylon, exports by country of destination,
annual 1961 and January-March 1961-62

Country of destination	1961 1/ Short tons	January-March		Country of destination	1961 1/ Short tons	January-March	
		1961 1/ Short tons	1962 1/ Short tons			1961 1/ Short tons	1962 1/ Short tons
North America:				Africa:			
Canada.....	2,909	276	337	Egypt.....	846	74	239
Cuba.....	---	---	---	Kenya.....	50	13	7
United States.....	178	40	---	Morocco.....	20	20	7
Other.....	41	8	12	Mozambique.....	82	23	---
Total.....	3,128	324	349	Sudan.....	20	7	1
South America:				Republic of			
Argentina.....	553	59	46	South Africa....	1,433	274	247
Chile.....	191	28	20	Other.....	41	10	53
Peru.....	106	24	38	Total.....	2,492	421	554
Uruguay.....	188	24	3	Asia:			
Total.....	1,038	135	107	Aden.....	52	7	9
Western Europe:				Burma.....	162	86	2
Austria.....	6	6	---	Cyprus.....	12	---	---
Belgium.....	1,398	327	207	Hong Kong.....	314	75	132
Denmark.....	1,256	203	223	India.....	7	---	3
Finland.....	36	11	---	Iraq.....	241	88	12
France.....	1,060	142	229	Israel.....	157	18	---
Germany, West.....	10,750	2,457	1,329	Japan.....	62	25	8
Greece.....	193	42	68	Jordan.....	78	26	16
Ireland.....	497	118	102	Lebanon.....	115	45	17
Italy.....	1,048	170	227	Pakistan.....	390	39	35
Malta.....	32	5	9	Saudi Arabia.....	54	17	19
Netherlands.....	3,272	896	531	Syria.....	89	52	25
Norway.....	406	82	104	Other.....	94	41	22
Portugal.....	416	109	36	Total.....	1,827	519	300
Sweden.....	1,384	197	156	Oceania:			
Switzerland.....	27	15	13	Australia.....	3,962	489	670
United Kingdom.....	18,575	3,736	4,730	New Zealand.....	1,167	239	244
Other.....	13	1	18	Total.....	5,129	728	914
Total.....	40,369	8,517	7,982	Grand total..	54,148	10,692	10,363
Eastern Europe:							
Czechoslovakia.....	---	---	37				
Germany, East.....	---	---	25				
Hungary.....	---	---	95				
Yugoslavia.....	165	48	---				
Total.....	165	48	157				

1/ Preliminary.

Compiled from official sources.

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